

# REPORT (PART II)

ON

## NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

### Week ending Saturday, 6th July 1901.

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## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1836. Russian barbarity in China and Russian policy in her own capital, in connection with the suppression of riots and strikes, have, says the *Hindoo Patriot*, become a topic of discussion among civilized nations. In both matters her action has been condemned and she has been subjected to the censure of all right thinking men.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
24th June 1901.

She should take her lessons from, and adopt the policy of, other powers of Europe, and the result would bring her Government into closer touch with the people.

1837. The *Indian Mirror* holds that Lord Kitchener has blasted his reputation in South Africa as an organiser of victories. He finds himself outflanked and out-classed, and his officers and men grumble, and wish they had someone else to extricate their fortunes. "It is a long story of continued humiliation to ourselves. But whether we are progressing or receding, one fact appears to be quite plain—the Boer remnant forces are *not* demoralised; they will *not* surrender; they are as confident as ever. The best part of the Cape Colony is now said to be virtually in the possession of a large Boer force. How has this thing been brought about? Our boasts are idle, and our Generals incompetent to a degree!"

INDIAN MIRROR,  
26th June 1901.

1838. The *Bengalee* states that Deb Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur, who, on the death of Sir Bir Shumshere Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I., was appointed Prime Minister of Nipal, has been removed from the office and replaced by the younger brother, Chandra Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur, who, at the time of Sir Bir Shumshere's death, was Commander-in-Chief.

BENGALÉE,  
4th July 1901.

Deb Shumshere has been directed to live at Dhonkota, a place 160 miles east of Khatmandu. He will receive an annual allowance of two lakhs.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

1839. The *Bengalee*, quoting from the report given in the *Indian Daily News* of the tragedy in which Sub-Deputy Magistrate Pereira killed himself after shooting Police Inspector Dessa, says, "If this account be correct, it is clear that Pereira committed suicide, while in the custody of Inspector Mathews....Why was not Pereira handcuffed when the charge was one of murder? In the case of a native, he would not only have been handcuffed, but probably thrashed into the bargain, as a necessary preliminary to police investigation." It is hoped that Mr. Mathews has a good explanation to give.

BENGALÉE,  
24th June 1901.

1840. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* does not believe the rumour that has gone abroad that the Viceroy contemplates the extensive employment of Europeans and Eurasians as Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police. There are now many Indian Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who are honest and can guide the European District Superintendents of Police, but European and Eurasian Sub-Inspectors will never be able to maintain their positions with small salaries, and their ignorance of the language and customs of the people will make it impossible for them to give any useful information to their superiors. Now it is Osman Ali, the Sub-Inspector, who leads the European District Superintendent of Police by the nose, but with the introduction of European Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police, it will be Ram Singh, the head-constable.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
26th June 1901.

The "Poor Whites" may be provided for more conveniently in other departments.

1841. The *Hindoo Patriot* remarks that active steps are being taken to reform the police, and that the Inspector-General has drawn up questions which are being circulated, through Divisional Commissioners, among leading men of their Divisions for an expression of opinion.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
28th June 1901.

Seven questions are published.



These questions form part of a circular from the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and have appeared in the *Bengalee* and other papers.

BENGALÉE,  
30th June 1901.

1842. The *Bengalee* refers to this as a grave piece of injustice, and appeals to Mr. Bright on behalf of the candidates who have prepared for the examination at considerable sacrifice and expense, and who at the last moment have been debarred from the examination altogether.

The abolition of the Dacca centre for (a) class candidates for the Police Sub-Inspectorship Examination.

BENGALÉE,  
1st July 1901.

1843. The *Bengalee* deems the present a suitable time for considering the question of reforming the Calcutta Police, and the very first suggestion it would offer would be to amalgamate it with the Bengal Police. This would stop the breed of Osman Ali's, which the present organization of the force is apt to create, and whose pestilential presence would demoralize any force. Further, it would ensure the continual introduction of new blood into the force and would vitalize it, taking it out of the old groove and sweeping out all the anomalies and impurities which now disfigure it.

The Calcutta Police.

(b) *Working of the Courts.*

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
18th June 1901.

1844. The *Hindoo Patriot* appeals to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which has identified itself with reforms in connection with the High Court, to take up the question of Counsel's fees and Attorney's bills of costs. "Why should it not be made obligatory on Counsel to charge not more than the prescribed fee? If such a hard and-fast rule would entail loss upon lawyers in the enjoyment of good practice, let a scale be prepared which can be reasonably allowed and which should be recoverable from the losing party. But in doing so, there should be a limit to such fees which should not be exceeded..... If this reform cannot be carried out in a direct way, let it be done indirectly. A rule should be passed that Counsel should give his whole time to a case or that he should not be allowed to hold more than one or two briefs in a day. This would put an end to the practice of lawyers placing their briefs in the hands of their juniors to attend cases in other Courts."

As regards Attorney's bills of costs, the *Patriot* unhesitatingly affirms that the charges ought not to be allowed. They are paid out of all proportion to the work done, and the rules under which such charges are prescribed call for amendment.

BENGALÉE,  
24th June 1901.

1845. The *Bengalee* quotes from the judgment in the case of Gunner Daly, to show that Sergeants Prangley and Watts stated in their evidence that the accused had said, "I pulled the syce off the gun." The above shows that there was some evidence to incriminate the accused. It would not be fair, however, to make any comments upon the case without a thorough perusal of the judgment and proceedings.

The case of Gunner Daly.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
25th June 1901.

1846. The Tangail correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* telegraphs that 'sensation prevails' owing to Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi, Bench Magistrate, having sentenced three persons to imprisonment for cruelty to animals, a punishment which the Act does not provide.

Extraordinary doings of a Bench Magistrate.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
30th June 1901.

1847. In commenting on the result of the Cawnpur emigration case, the *Indian Mirror* remarks that the end may have been gratifying to the accused and the jury which gave a perverse verdict of acquittal, but it exhausted the patience of the Judge presiding at the trial.

The Hoff case.

The latter will not have a retrial because certain juries will persist in acquitting such accused.

Here is a difficulty and an injustice to which a conscientious Judge has drawn prominent attention. It now remains to be seen how Government grapples with the situation.



1848. Referring to the decision in this case and the strong disapproval of the verdict of the majority of the Jury expressed by Mr. Justice Aikman, who would have

BENGALIEE,  
1st July 1901.

The Hoff case. convicted the accused and punished them but for the jury, the *Bengalee* asks: Is the Government going to permit these miscarriages of justice to take place in these cases? If this was a solitary instance, we should not have much reason to complain. But such cases of failure of justice are of frequent occurrence...States. Let the impression take root in the popular mind that no justice is to be had in our Courts of law in cases in which Europeans are the accused and Indians are the aggrieved persons, and it would be a piece of misfortune to the rulers and the ruled alike the magnitude of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. The British Government in India rests upon the confidence of the people in the impartiality of British justice. Anything that shakes that confidence, is disastrous to the best interests of the country. We appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy to take into his earnest consideration the result of this case and provide means against the recurrence of similar instances of failure of justice.

(d) Education.

1849. The *Indian Mirror* sympathizes with the Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta in their efforts to secure the retention of the study of Arabic in Madrassas

INDIAN MIRROR,  
19th June 1901.

The study of Arabic. in Bengal, and quotes with entire approval the memorandum of Colonel Rankin, the acting Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa, which has been added to the Association's protest. The *Mirror* congratulates Colonel Rankin on insisting that religion should form the basis of all education, and dilates on the antiquity and importance of the Arabic language.

1850. Quoting the figures of the Education Department, illustrative of the decline in the number of girls' schools, as also in the number of girls attending them, the *Hindoo*

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
25th June 1901.

Decline of female education. *Patriot* agrees with the views of the educational authorities as to the causes which have led to the decline of female education in this country, and furnishes the following as an additional cause.

"It is the system of education that is imparted to our girls—a system that is open to objection and capable of much improvement. The education which is imparted to our girls is not in keeping with Eastern conditions and association, and is based upon Western ideas and thoughts." The article then quotes with appreciation the remarks of Kumar Manmotha Nath Roy Chaudhuri, in his "A Humble Appeal of a Humble Heart," condemning the training of girls in the same methods which are adopted for boys, and pointing out the desirability of establishing a University exclusively for females, where they would be taught what would stimulate their womanly instincts and make them good wives and mothers.

The writer commends the article of the Kumar to the notice of the educational authorities.

1851. The *Bengalee* desires to again protest against the rule now in operation, under which a medical student is refused re-admission to the College if he fails in two subjects in two successive years. It is no use, says the writer, professing sympathy for technical education, when everything is being done to practically discourage it...Our rulers in these days are more bent upon Anglo-Indian than Indian advancement,

BENGALIEE,  
28th June 1901.

An unjust rule in the Medical College, Calcutta.

(e) Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government.

1852. The *Hindoo Patriot* suggests that, instead of transferring the controlling power over hackney carriages from the municipality to the police, as has been suggested,

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
25th June 1901.

Hackney carriages. it would be a good thing if European livery stable-keepers would be induced to occupy the place of the present hackney carriage owners.



BENGALIEE,  
26th June 1901.

1853. The *Bengalee* is again complaining of the scarcity of filtered water in Calcutta and Howrah. The supply is rarely turned on within half or three quarters of an hour

of the proper time, and on the 23rd instant, the water-supply of Howrah failed completely so that respectable Hindoo ladies, who never come out in public, had to walk, as best they could, all the way to the Ganges, to have their bath and draw water for drinking purposes.

BENGALIEE,  
4th July 1901.

Zulum of the Municipal Collection Department.

1854. Referring to an article in the *Englishman* congratulating the Calcutta Corporation on an improvement of over three lakhs in the collections, the *Bengalee* says, "We see no reason to congratulate anybody. We see much to deprecate. The Indian section of the town is a seething mass of discontent. The underlings of the municipality who are entrusted with the collections, have established a veritable reign of terror. Bills are not presented. False entries of presentation are made, and then warrants are issued."

It then cites a case in which a bill for a holdings in Ward No. 14 was said to have been presented to the owner on the 12th June, whereas the owner was away from town on the 12th June and did not return until the 17th.

BENGALIEE,  
4th July 1901.

Municipal zulum and the Sealdah Magistrate.

1855. Again on the subject of the alleged zulum practised by the Municipal underlings in the collection of rates, the *Bengalee* says: These underlings when they commit oppression, hide their misconduct by being the first to complain. They have the ear of the executive, and when a case is instituted, Messrs. Sanderson & Co. are engaged. The rate-payers' money is spent for the purpose of oppressing the rate-payers. The writer then cites a case now pending before the Sealdah Magistrate, the other side of which he thinks Mr. Greer ought to hear. He reproduces the petition put in by one Akhoy Kumar Dutt, and all the orders on the Magistrate's order sheet, to show that the Magistrate is purposely putting off issuing summons in the counter case.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

BEHAR HERALD,  
15th June 1901.

1856. A correspondent writes as follows to the *Behar Herald* :—

A postal grievance.

"That part of the mail only is delivered directly at the Moradpore post-office, district Patna, which is addressed as such, while the other which is perhaps the more important and bears simply Bankipore in the place of the proper address of Moradpore, district Patna, comes to the latter office after having passed through the Bankipore post-office, resulting in a tedious delay in delivery, which of course is anything but pleasant. People naturally prefer putting in the short address to the long one. Would it not be better if the Bankipur and the Moradpore post-offices were called Bankipore, W. (west) and Bankipur E. (east) respectively?"

BEHAR HERALD,  
15th June 1901.

Grievances of Bengali and Behari employes of the East Indian Railway.

1857. The *Behar Herald* regrets to find that native employes of the East Indian Railway are superseded, whenever feasible, by Europeans or Eurasians. The number of native clerks in the Loco. Department drawing a salary of Rs. 50 and over is remarkably small, and this exclusion means grave injustice to the people of the soil. The railways are chiefly supported by the Indian people, but the loaves and fishes are monopolised by the Europeans. Further it is reported that the "Engineer Captain Mr. Boylan, the reputed Vice-Chairman of the Jamalpore Municipality," confines his patronage to Punjabis to the exclusion of Beharis and Bengalis.

BENGALIEE,  
30th June 1901.

A bad road.

1858. The *Bengalee* has received a copy of a memorial submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor by the inhabitants of Bishnupur, Chandpur and several other villages in the neighbourhood, in thanas Dum-Dum and Bhangore, district 24-Pargannas, complaining of the most deplorable condition of the road from Bishnupur to Bhangore—a distance of nearly twelve miles. The road during the rains becomes level, in several places, with the adjoining drains and fields and the mud is knee deep, while during the dry season, the dust,



raised by the wind, renders the road impassable. The memorialists had brought their grievance to the notice of the District Board of the 24-Parganas, but to no effect. It is hoped that His Honour will take the memorial into his consideration and see his way to redress the grievance complained of.

1859. The *Bengalee* exposes the fraudulent tricks of a set of scoundrels to be found infesting the Sealdah and Howrah railway stations, who, on the pretence of buying tickets for innocent folk unable to reach the third class ticket stalls, which are usually over-crowded, walk off with the money given them. It suggests that a number of detectives in plain clothes should freely mingle among the crowds on these occasions, and that more than one stall should be available for the sale of third class tickets.

Fraudulent tricks at Howrah and Sealdah railway stations.

BENGALIE,  
1st July 1901.

1860. A correspondent tells the *Bengalee* of a favourite trick of dishonest railway booking clerks. They keep the window closed, opening it when the train is almost due, to a crowd of third class passengers. The passenger eager to get his ticket, plunks down his money. "Two pice more," the clerk will say. If the passenger protests, his money is pushed back to him and, at the risk of losing his train, he has to wait until the other comers have purchased their tickets. It is suggested that some smart railway officers should disguise themselves and mix with the crowd of ticket-buyers in order to detect these tricks.

Frauds by ticket-selling clerks.

BENGALIE,  
4th July 1901.

(h)—General.

1861. A correspondent of the *Moslem Chronicle* supplies further particulars to prove that, in the matter of appointments and promotions in the Registration Department, not only is there partiality shown by the Inspector-General of Registration, but there is also corruption in the Inspector-General's office.

Muhammadans in the Registration Department.

MOSLEM CHRONICLE,  
15th June 1901.

He mentions the way in which the Sub-Registrarship of Feni was filled. The senior nominee, Maulvi Asghar Ali, Sub-Registrar of Ramganj, who was recommended by the District Registrar, was not given the appointment, but a junior officer, who had gone down to Calcutta and interviewed the Inspector-General, was promoted.

The correspondent asks for Government interference in this matter.

1862. Writing on the prodigious wealth the Moghul Emperors derived from land revenue alone, which in turn found its way back to the people from whom it were taken, the *Behar Herald* remarks that, since the beginning of British rule in India, the country has been emasculated owing to her being drained regularly of millions of money. "Has a country any chance to recuperate when it is subjected to such depletions? If England were subjected to this bleeding, would her condition have been any better than ours?"

The poverty of India.

BEHAR HERALD,  
15th June 1901.

1863. The *Hindoo Patriot* is anxious to know the cause of the delay over the publication of the report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Administrator-General's office. Various reports are in circulation about the finding of the Commission: the *Patriot* will not state what these rumours are, but merely requests the Government to publish the result of the enquiry at an early date.

The Administrator-General's office.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
22nd June 1901.

1864. Referring to the question recently asked in Parliament regarding the enquiry in connection with the Administrator-General's Department, the *Bengalee* says: "There is no reason why the report should not be published in the Gazette. Secrecy in a matter of this kind is inexplicable, and is certainly unwise. It is bound to give rise to exaggerated ideas as to the mal-administration which is said to prevail in the Department."

*Ibid.*

BENGALIE,  
28th June 1901.

1865. Referring to the order of the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, expelling Banshi Mall from cantonment limits, *Power and Guardian* remarks that if the expelled man was really considered dangerous to the security of the cantonment or the Government, the Cantonment Magistrate should first have called upon him to meet the charges preferred against him.

Expulsion from Dinapore Cantonment.

POWER AND GUARDIAN,  
23rd June 1901.



"Surely," continues the writer "the Cantonment Magistrate of [Dinapore cannot, at his sweet pleasure, constitute himself into a Star Chamber or the Inquisition to decide in darkness the fate of His Majesty's peaceful subjects; and surely the Government is not to look on indifferently on such objectionable and disquieting proceedings? . . . As it is, we hold the conduct of the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore to be illegal and *zubburdust*. When he can do this, he can as well send any man he likes to jail, on the plea of his being a *budmash* without conforming to the procedure laid down in the law."

INDIAN NATION,  
24th June 1901.

1866. Under this heading, the *Indian Nation* criticises the action of the Government in placing the civil works of the districts directly under the Public Works Department. The

District Boards of the future.

District Engineer has been made absolutely independent of the ordinary members and nearly so in relation to the Chairman of the Board. This will result in clashing of authority, and the District Boards of necessity will have to go to the wall. "The methods adopted by Government are the old ones familiar to us through the Calcutta Municipal Bill. First the District Boards are given a bad name, and then they are hanged."

The writer next comments on the rules whereby the appointment of District Engineers has been virtually placed in the hands of the Chief Engineer to the Bengal Government, and calls attention especially to that rule which prescribes that only those candidates will be eligible for District Engineerships who, among other qualifications, hold a certificate from the Chief Engineer to the Bengal Government. "We have," continues the writer, "a shrewed suspicion that the mysterious qualification which will draw a first-class certificate from the Chief Engineer will be more often found associated with a white or 'whitey-brown' skin than a black one. The Chief Engineer has been made absolute in this matter; he is accountable to none for his decision as regards the class of a candidate's certificate; he arrives at his decision by a mysterious process; therefore, as he is a mortal, it is just possible that considerations other than those of ability or knowledge in the candidates, may colour his judgment in classifying them for employment under the District Board. . . . The *Patrika*, two months ago, showed in an able letter that the service in Behar was 'white from top to bottom'! We had only our Bengal District Engineerships left to us, and now they are to be taken away."

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
25th June 1901.

1867. The *Indian Empire* holds that whatever was the fault of Maulvi Mr. Foley, Magistrate of Burdwan. Abdul Karim, Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Foley was not justified in libelling him. Such a course was unworthy of Mr. Foley's position and the High Court did well in condemning it.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
27th June 1901.

1868. The *Indian Mirror*, referring to the projected Ethnological Survey of India, is afraid that the survey will eventually turn out to be a "costly hogey, a hideous thing which will divide castes and communities in consequence of the promulgation of undigested and undigestible theories and the subversion of accepted facts."

The Ethnological Survey.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
27th June 1901.

1869. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* Burdwan correspondent points out that Government would confer a blessing on litigants if it saw its way to establish a Munsif's Court in any convenient place between Burdwan and Raniganj.

Wanted another Munsif's Court in the Burdwan district.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
29th June 1901.

1870. Considering the scant courtesy Honorary Magistrates receive from their official superiors, it is surprising, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, how people yearn for the appointments and deems themselves honoured when they receive them. It shows that the people have reached the uttermost limits of demoralization.

Honorary Magistrates.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
30th June 1901.

1871. The *Indian Mirror* complains of the preference shown in State Railways and Government offices to Eurasians and Anglo-Indians over Indians, even when their services have to be remunerated at a higher scale of pay. And as if they were not enough, their women-folk have entered the field and are being largely employed in public offices to the infinite detriment of Indian clerks.

Treatment of Indian clerks.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
30th June 1901.

1872. Referring to the "grant" of Rs. 5,00,000 made by the Government of Bengal to improve the financial position of District Boards, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regards as "lofty" the tone of the Resolution making the grant, as if the Government were making a free gift, and that from its own

The Government grant to District Boards.



pocket or the pocket of the British Exchequer." As a matter of fact, it is only a part payment, and an infinitesimal part too, of the money that the Government has appropriated from the Road Cess Fund since its institution in 1871. As to the purpose for which the grant has been made, viz., for the construction of roads, the *Patrika* asks, "What has the Government been doing all these thirty years, though ten or twelve crores of rupees have been raised from the cess-payers, and though the first duty of the Road Cess Committee or the District Board was to make village roads?"

The Secretary of State in his despatch on road-cess affirmed the principle that rates nominally levied for one purpose should not be applied to another; that in the first instance so much only should be raised as was required for roads; and that any addition to the cess should be duly and separately notified to the people, with a full explanation of the special purposes to which it was to be applied. At first, the incidents of road cess was only three pies; now, however, the maximum rate six pies is levied.

The article concludes with the following propositions:—

(1) that all provincial roads, which used to be maintained from provincial funds, previous to the imposition of road cess, should be maintained from those funds; (2) that the revenue derived from pounds and ferries should be at the disposal of the District Board, not for education, but for roads and communications; (3) that the District Boards should not be called upon to maintain and manage primary or secondary schools, unless the Government makes over to them adequate funds from the general revenue to enable this to be done; (4) that the duties which were not contemplated at the time of the first imposition of the road cess and which have been subsequently imposed on the District Boards by law or by executive orders, should be withdrawn or necessary funds to enable these duties to be discharged should be made over to the Boards; and (5) that roads lying within municipal limits should not be maintained out of the proceeds of the road cess. If all these were done, Government would not be required to spend a pice from its Exchequer to improve the financial condition of the District Boards.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

1873. The Bangalore correspondent of the *Bengalee* complains of the tardiness of dispensing criminal justice in Mysore; and gives, as an example, a case of two iron merchants charged by the City Police with being in possession of stolen property, in which the prosecution was commenced ten months ago and is still hanging fire.

The laws delay in Mysore.

BENGALIEE,  
26th June 1901.

Cases are permitted to be on the files of the Courts for months together, which in the interests of the public could be disposed of at a single hearing.

1874. The *Bengalee* publishes the grievances of the Raja of Saraikala in the district of Singhbhum. Under a new *Sanad* his powers have been curtailed and rights which he and his ancestors enjoyed are sought to be interfered with.

A menaced Native State.

BENGALIEE,  
30th June 1901.

The *Bengalee* considers the *Sanad* an assertion of unwarrantable authority, and has no doubt that, when the matter is represented to His Excellency the Viceroy, it will be modified in accordance with justice and equity.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1875. The following paragraph appears in the *Moslem Chronicle*:—

A Muhammadan student for Japan.

We see it stated that a young Punjabi Muhammadan has also left for Japan for the purpose of technical studies. Many young Hindu gentlemen

MOSLEM CHRONICLE.  
15th June 1901.

have repaired to this rapidly advancing country for educational purposes, as a stay in it offers the advantages of cheap living, compared with a stay in England, and it is gratifying that Muhammadans are also turning their thoughts in this direction. The young Muhammadan referred to is Mr. S. M. Shafi of Kasua, the son of Munshi Ghulam Qadir, Reader, Layalpur.



HINDOO PATRIOT,  
19th June 1901.

1876. The *Hindoo Patriot* deplores the extinction of "this great and good agency," and hopes that no time will be lost upon

The extinction of the British  
Committee of the Indian National  
Congress.

the consideration of the best means of reviving it. The failure to provide funds for its maintenance is due to lack of organisation and method, and will

undoubtedly furnish the opponents of the Congress with an opportunity to laugh at the Indian leaders and to hold them up to ridicule and scorn. It is mentioned with sorrow that the Committee of the Pinjrapole is able to easily raise Rs. 1,20,000 annually, while for want of half this amount the noble institution that was rendering such signal service to India has been brought to a premature end.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
28th June 1901.

1877. In a later issue the *Hindoo Patriot* remarks that the prospect of the Committee's reconstitution on a satisfactory basis and footing is not so gloomy and remote as it

*Ibid.*

appeared at first.

Calcutta has generously responded to the appeal of Mr. Nundy, who is confident that the Indian Congress Committees will have no difficulty, so far as funds are concerned, in arranging to secure a most efficient representation in England.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
22nd May 1901.

1878. The *Indian Mirror* publishes Mr. Nundy's letter and remarks that for some time past the British and Indian Congress

*Ibid.*

Committees have failed to act in concert, with the result that no progress has been made. Mr. Nundy urges the necessity of a powerful and active agency of the Congress in England. Many members of the British Committee will very likely join the reorganised body, of which Sir William Wedderburn may even consent to be President. To this end money is needed and should be speedily forthcoming. It is a national obligation and cannot be shirked.

BENGALIEE,  
29th June 1901.

1879. The *Bengalee* is of opinion that to permit the British Committee to die of inanition, is to sound the death-knell of the Congress itself, and that if the Congress work is to

*Ibid.*

be continued here, it must be continued in England also. The paper is confident that an appeal for funds has only to be made, and a warm and generous response will be accorded.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
20th June 1901.

1880. The *Indian Mirror*, like its contemporary the *Englishman*, is not convinced by Mr. Justice Stanley's letter on the

The S. P. C. A. and the strikers.

subject of the grievances of the recent strikers against the S. P. C. A. To the general public, there is in the letter little information about the agents which is not already known, while one seeks in vain to discover how and by whom these men are appointed, and where and how the "careful supervision" spoken of by the President, is exercised over them. The *ipse dixit* of the Committee is not worth much. As to the statement that it is the practice of the Magistrates, if the unfitness of the animals is disputed, or the alleged cruelty is denied, to make a personal examination of the animal before the case is disposed of, the *Mirror* points out that before the strike, twenty or thirty cases of cruelty and unfitness used to be disposed of by a Magistrate in the morning before the regular work of the Court was undertaken. Could the Magistrate, it asks, or even an expert, have examined the animals within the few minutes at his disposal? And how does it happen, that now the strikes are over, the agents of the S. P. C. A. have not brought up a single case?

The writer notices that Mr. Stanley's letter deals only with the carters. He might have supplied some useful information about the relations obtaining between the Society's agents and the *ghariwallas*.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
20th June 1901.

1881. In the course of a lengthy article the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that, when Indians obtained the privilege of passing the Civil Service Examination in India, even the

Insubordination in the service.

greatest Liberal felt that India was lost to England, as the natives of the soil were sure to beat Englishmen in open competition, and the country's administration would naturally pass to Indian hands. To avoid this, Englishmen were induced to come here by tempting advantages of princely pay and pension and generous leave rules, and although these advantages entailed a costly



administration, yet a free hand or despotic power over the natives was secured. But in the exercise of this despotic power, friction arises among the officials themselves, as their various positions place them subordinate to superiors who in turn lord it over them. But for the purpose of maintaining the present system of Government, the Indian official bows down implicitly to his superior notwithstanding his own love of power.

Subordinate officials having once tasted the forbidden fruit, rebelling against authority, joined non-official Anglo-Indians to pull down Lord Ripon. In this they were even assisted by Sir Rivers Thompson, the then Lieutenant-Governor.

Lord Ripon was humiliated, and his successors have not regained their previous power and prestige. This loss of power also affected local Governors and left the subordinate officials masters of the situation. Local Governors maintain authority by not exercising it, and Viceroys by not meddling with local administrations. As examples of this the paper cites the cases of Mr. Radice, Sir A. P. MacDonnell's disagreement with a Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces and the recent case of Mr. Fanshawe.

1882. The *East* brings to light seven cases of minor girls being abducted for immoral purposes, of whom only two, aged three or four years, were eventually made over to the

Traffic in minor girls.

Dacca Rescue Home, the rest being returned to the prostitutes in whose possession they were found. The newspaper proceeds to cite rulings of the Allahabad, Bombay, and Calcutta High Courts, under which it has been held that professional prostitutes are by their very calling disqualified from exercising guardianship over minors, and remarks that if the local authorities cared they could easily arrest the progress of this shocking vice.

1883. Referring to the "shameless exhibition of immorality nightly to be seen in London," *Power and Guardian* writes:—

Public morality.

And yet these Missionary friends of mine have the effrontery to libel our religion and social customs as immoral, and would be content with nothing short of a thorough revolution in our time-honoured customs and the nearest approach of our society to that pictured by Sir Edward Clark. I wonder if Indra has lost his *Bajra* in the hurry and scurry of this Boer war, as he does not smite the fools who would rush where angels fear to tread and, blinded by the glow and glamour of the false civilisation of the West, would land our society on the dismal shores of dislocation and rupture. The trend of modern civilisation is towards promiscuous mixing of the sexes, and, what is worse, of the thorough unsexing of both males and females. I have times without number dilated on this sad state of things and on the danger that threatens our society.

1884. Under this heading, *Power and Guardian* has a long article the

"Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

main object of which is to rouse the Bengalis to commercial enterprise, and to show that, though ostensibly they are a neck in advance, in reality, so

far as real progress goes, they are behind the other races of India.

On the front page of the Lucknow *Advocate*, the reader will find advertisements of seven Banks-Limited concerns, that have been started and are being run successfully by the so-called half-educated people of the United Provinces, while Calcutta, the metropolis of India, the seat of Bengali culture, has not a single Native Bank. If there is a talking contest, the Bengalee will beat all comers, but in deeds he is not to be found anywhere near the winning post.

"Why," asks the writer, "are the Bengalis so fond of service or slavery and so averse to an independent life? Why are they content to lock their wealth up securely in Government securities, instead of utilising even a part of it in commercial pursuits? It is quite possible for some of the vernacular papers to raise from their subscribers decent sums of money to be utilised in commercial or industrial pursuits on joint-stock principles, but how then would the Police Courts exist, and how would lawyers make their decent piles. The more you think of the Bengali, the deeper you sink into the quagmire of despair."

1885. The *Bengalee* reproduces from the *Sylhet Weekly Chronicle* an account of an unprovoked assault on one Babu Mihir Chandra Dass, by the *Sahib* of the Tilbhum Tea Estate.

The planter and the Babu.

EAST,  
22nd June 1901.

POWER AND GUAR-  
DIAN,  
23rd June 1901.

POWER AND GUAR-  
DIAN,  
23rd June 1901.

BENGALIEE,  
24th June 1901.



The accused, Mr. G. M. C. Black, has been summoned under sections 355 and 504, Indian Penal Code.

BENGALÉE,  
24th June 1901.

1886. From the *Sylhet Weekly Chronicle*, the *Bengalée* takes an account of

The planter and the coolie.

an assault with theft committed on coolies by Mr. Hatch, Manager of Balicherra. The coolies had merely asked for leave, upon which the Manager asked them to enter into an agreement, and on their refusal, assaulted them, took from one Rs. 10-5-3, from another a cow, and from the third, ornaments worth Rs. 12. The Magistrate has ordered the accused to be summoned under sections 352 and 379, Indian Penal Code.

BENGALÉE,  
24th June 1901.

1887. The *Bengalée* quotes from the *Weekly Chronicle* of Sylhet accounts

The planter and the coolie women.

of two cases of outrage on coolie women—one by a Tea Garden Manager, named Cattle, and one by Mr. Young, Traffic Inspector of the Assam-Bihar Railway.

No comment is made by the *Bengalée*, as both cases are *sub-judice*.

BENGALÉE,  
24th June 1901.

1888. The *Bengalée* quotes from the Cawnpore correspondent of the

A tale of high-handedness.

*Indian Daily Telegraph* an account of an European riding on a bicycle through a crowd of natives, and striking blows with a rod at every "kala admi," as he slipped aside.

It gives the *Bengalée* great pain to have to publish such a letter. "It reveals a tale of high-handedness on the part of our rulers and of deep humiliation on the part of the people." Such Europeans are a positive danger to the administration. Such cases drive the people to the verge of desperation, and instances have not been wanting where they have been forced to take the law into their own hands.

INDIAN NATION,  
24th June 1901.

1889. The *Indian Nation*, commenting on Lord George Hamilton's recent

Lord George Hamilton's hallucinations.

reply to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, says that from the utterances of the Secretary of State, it appears he is very jealous of the reputation of Indian Administrators and of the Indian Administration, as if anyone had impeached the Government and the services in India, or made unjust and exaggerated attacks on Englishmen carrying on high and responsible functions. These attacks and impeachments, the writer contends, are part of the hallucination or delusion under which the Right Hon'ble gentleman seems to labour. The rule has been to attack systems, policies or measures, honestly believed to be unjust or harmful, and to attack individuals only, where they were found to be the direct cause of a system or policy that was wrong or unfair. Lord George Hamilton cares little to acquaint himself with Indian newspapers and with the literature of Indian agitation, and hence it is that he answers complaints the most specific with platitudes concerning the blessings of British rule. He condemns mere general allegations and demands facts, as if facts in abundance have not been often placed before him. And has he not often met them with protests of a general character on the infinite and far-reaching benefits conferred on the people of India?

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
25th June 1901.

1890. Quoting from an Englishman's experiences as related in a London weekly, and the letter from an Anglo-Indian in the

The rulers and the ruled.

Lucknow *Indian Daily Telegraph*, (para. 1888 *supra*) the *Indian Empire* explains that the people of this country as a rule try as much as possible to avoid meeting a white man, because they are afraid of being insulted and roughly treated by him. The root of the evil lies on the prevailing idea that there is one law for the white and another for the black. On the other hand, let the idea that the law is no respecter of persons, much less of colour, be once established, and the writer is convinced that the bad treatment to which natives are subjected will end.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
25th June 1901.

1891. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in a leading article gives an account

Report of the proceedings of an alleged meeting.

of a fancied meeting of those interested in the growth and spread of plague.

"There were present plague officers, plague doctors, plague nurses, plague police, plague magistrates, and plague physicians, the last being those who sold specifics for the cure of plague, a Chairman was elected, whom our reporter could not identify, &c."

Then follows the supposed address of the Chairman, who declared that 'as the police and Magistrates thrive on the increase of crime, so the members



assembled must thrive on the increase of plague. Plague having done immense service to those employed to deal with it, they should be interested in the growth and spread, and not the destruction of it.'

Gratitude was then expressed to the "Sandhurstian" Government, which was good enough to let loose the members of the meeting "in the midst of a helpless people, distracted by the fell disease, for the purpose of making them still more miserable if possible."

A vote of censure was passed on Sir John Woodburn for his sympathy with the people "on whose blood the plague officials live."

The meeting then passed a vote of thanks to a mufassal Magistrate, who had given a layman two years for assaulting a plague official, and ended by suggesting that as real bubonic plague was disappearing, in future the word "plague" should include cholera, small-pox, dysentery, diabetes, and gun-shot wounds.

NOTE.—This article is written in a manner that might lead ignorant readers to believe that such a meeting did really take place.

1892. The *Hindoo Patriot* applauds Lord Stanley's sympathy and generosity by which he has added a new title to the

Lord Stanley of Alderley.

gratitude of the Indian people. It is also proof of an Englishman's noble qualities and demonstrates the fact that oppression is foreign to the nature of Englishman.

1893. The *Bengalee* is touched by Lord Stanley's "characteristic munificence in making a substantial recompense to the victim of the Chapra outrage. It is just one of

*Ibid.*

those instances which bid the Indian patriot be of good cheer and cherish the hope of a brighter and nobler future for the land of his birth." It remarks, however, that in spite of newspaper agitation on the subject, it never occurred to anyone here to lift his little finger in aid of the hapless victim. It was reserved for the noble Lord to present an object-lesson to educated India, the significance of which will, it is to be hoped, not be wholly lost upon them. "Again, everyone of us has the intelligence to see that cases like those at Chapra and Noakhali are more damaging to the combination of Judicial and Executive functions than tons of argument. But it had never struck anyone here to utilize the occasion in the manner, suggested by Lord Stanley at his own cost. As long as England continues to produce men of cosmopolitan sympathies like Lord Stanley, we shall never cease to rely upon the innate sense of justice of the great English nation, nor to cherish the dream of a brighter and happier future for India."

1894. In publishing the letter of Lord Stanley of Alderley which accompanied his gift of £150, £100 of which is to go to constable Nursingh, "the sufferer in the Chapra

*Ibid.*

case," the remainder to go towards the publication of papers advocating the separation of Judicial and Executive functions, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says, "Here is a noble act of charity, but it will evoke resentment and not thankfulness in certain quarters, for the letter and the gift are bitter and most effective protests against the way the Chapra case was disposed of." The *Patrika* thanks Heaven Lord Stanley is an Englishman, so the Indians are not likely to suffer in any way on account of his gift.

1895. A correspondent writes to the *Indian Mirror* eulogising the conduct of Lord Stanley and contrasting it with the want of sympathy displayed by the people. Monied

*Ibid.*

Indians contribute freely for the erection of a statue to an exacting Viceroy or a Victoria Hall, but when a poor countryman of theirs is treated with wanton cruelty and subjected to brutal indignities, even deprived of justice, and despoiled of his scanty possessions, the same big Maharajahs and Princes, Nawabs and others, stare with wonder and comment in a hushed voice, while a high-souled peer, belonging to and living in a country thousands of miles away, weeps for the hard fate of the suffering Indian and comes forward with a magnificent donation, and consoles and comforts him.

1896. The *Bengalee* reflects on the result of the action taken by the English Commercial community of Calcutta in connection with the recent strike among carters, and asks if such speedy relief of the carters'

Local grievances and the influence of the Chamber of Commerce.

HINDOO PATRIOT  
27th June 1901.

BENGALIE,  
28th June 1901.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
23rd June 1901.

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
28th June 1901.

BENGALIE,  
28th June 1901.



grievances could have been possible, if the business of the European merchants had not been paralysed?

Yet, there are other grievances as pressing as those of the carters, which cry aloud for redress, such, for instance, as the *goalas* and the *busti* owners who are victimised by the stringent provisions of the new Municipal Act. European commerce does not depend upon them. If that had been the case their grievances should have been remedied long ago.

AMRITA BAZAR,  
PATRIKA,  
29th June 1901.

1897. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, if put in charge of the country to-day, would to-morrow promulgate the following rules for the guidance of the officers administering criminal justice :—

1. When a man comes forward to bring a case, if the case is a compoundable one, let him be asked to come again if he wishes it, three days after.

2. If he yet comes after the lapse of three days, let the officer ask the lawyers, who represent the parties, to bring about an amicable arrangement, if possible.

3. Let no summons be issued without some inquiry.

4. Let the personal attendance of the accused be dispensed with, whenever it can be done without any prejudice to the complainant.

5. Let no accused, except in a case of murder, be sent to *hajut* who can furnish adequate security for his attendance.

6. Let not the witnesses be kept dancing attendance, as far as that is Possible.

7. In cases of first and trivial offences let the accused be discharged with a simple warning.

8. In awarding sentence, the Magistrates should take into account the circumstances surrounding the accused; as for instance, whether the accused is the bread-winner of the family, or if she is a woman who is in the family way or has a child in her arms. He should further take into account the extent of the education of the accused, and the instincts, social customs and religious faith that sway him and, above all, the motive that led him to commit the crime.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
30th June 1901.

1898. In continuation of the foregoing remarks it is glad to find that Mr. Abdur Rahim, the Northern Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, generally follows these excellent

*Ibid.*

rules. He has thereby earned the gratitude of the public, and the *Patrika* wishes other Magistrates would follow in his footsteps.

BENGALIEE,  
30th June 1901.

1899. The *Bengalee* publishes some letters on the incident in connection with the Temple at Puri (para. 1833), and has no hesitation in saying that nothing more than a

mistake was committed by the ladies, and that there was no justification for saying that they went there to jeer and laugh. It is sorry that anything should have appeared in its columns calculated to give pain to the young ladies and their friends.

BENGALIEE,  
30th June 1901.

1900. The *Bengalee* brings to light five different cases of assaults and outrages on natives which have recently occurred in the subdivision of Karimganj in Assam, in which the accused are all Europeans, but, as the first four are *sub-judice*, refers especially to the last one, in which a planter has been fined Rs. 60 for assaulting a native, the head and front of whose offending was that he rode a pony and wore shoes. The *Bengalee* considers the punishment inflicted quite inadequate and appeals to the Chief Commissioner to vindicate the cause of justice by making an example of the offender.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENERAL  
OF POLICE, L. P.,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 6th July 1901.

C. A. P.—Reg. No. 1251J—78—10-7-1901.

F. C. DALY,

Asst. to Insp.-General of Police, L.P.